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THE
MEMORIAL
PRESENTED

To the PORT,

BY

The Count *de Castellane*,

The King of *France*'s Ambassador
at *Constantinople*,

The 10th Day of *February*, 1746.

WITH
REMARKS.



LONDON:

Printed for M. COOPER, in *Paternoster-row*. 1746.

[Price 6d.]

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THE
MEMORIAL

PRESENTED
TO THE ROYAL

THE COURT OF COMMONS
THE KING OF FRANCE'S AMBASSADOR
AT COGNAC

THE 10th DECEMBER 1746.
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R. B. M. R. K. S.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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MEMORIAL

PRESENTED

To the Port Secy.

MEMORIAL

THE Government of the United States, Am-
bassador of the United States, is hereby
informed that the Double Peace
Treaty between the King of Siam and the Queen
of Siam, which was signed at Bangkok on the 12th
of January 1893, and which was ratified by the
King of Siam on the 15th of the same month,
has been forwarded to the United States for
their consideration. It is respectfully
recommended that the United States
Government should ratify the same.



THE
M E M O R I A L
P R E S E N T E D
To the *Port*, &c.

M E M O R I A L.

I. **T**HE Count *de Castellane*, Ambassador of *France*, is persuaded, that the double Peace which the King of *Prussia* has concluded with the King of *Poland* and the Queen of *Hungary*, must have appeared a very extraordinary Event to the sublime Port' after the signal Victory which that Prince has obtained over the *Saxons* and *Austrians* near *Dresden*.

2. It

 R E M A R K S.

1. **T**HE Idea which is here endeavoured to be convey'd to the Port, concerning the double Peace which the King of *Prussia* has concluded with the Empress Queen and the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, cannot certainly be agreeable to this Prince. And it may be presumed, that the Marquis de *Valory* did not explain it thus at *Berlin*; and this cannot, nor ought, to surprize any body; since, should the *French* Ministers employed in the several Courts of *Europe*, at the same Time talk in different Manners upon the same Affair, this cannot, nor ought, to be reckoned in the Number of very extraordinary Events.

2. Though

2. It cannot be denied, that what obliged the King of *Prussia* to act thus, was the March of the *Muscovites*, who had already entered *Courland*, and threatned to invade his Dominions.

3. This ought to shew the sublime Port, of what Importance it would have been to her, had she followed the Counsel which *France* gave by her Ambassador, of making some Movements upon the Frontiers of *Germany*, especially as the Movements of the *Muscovites* determined the King of *Prussia* to give his Suffrage to the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*; and it would at the same Time

2. Though *France*, without any regard to Christianity, spares neither Cares, Pains, nor Artifices, to animate the *Ottoman* Port against the House of *Austria*, she is not less indefatigable in her Endeavours to foment Discord between it and *Russia*. Any thing appears lawful to her, when it serves to advance that Design, which she persists in pursuing with such Constancy; namely, the firmly establishing and strengthening her Dominion over *Europe*; and *this alone ought to shew* all those Powers who have the most to fear from these Artifices, and this Dominion, that it is not only their Interest, but even for their immediate Safety, to unite themselves in the strongest manner to destroy such unjust Designs, whilst there is yet Time.

3. An excellent Means this, to maintain the Liberty of the Imperial Election, the Prerogatives of the States of the Empire, its Constitution, Happiness and Repose; and the Whole quite conformable to the Guaranty of the Peace of *Westphalia*, which *France* cites so frequently, and without blushing, even at the very Time when she is endeavouring to engage the sublime Port, to invade the Frontiers of
Ger-

Time have oblig'd * that Prince to desist from his Pretensions. This regards what is past, which is not without Remedy, provided the Port will for the Future shew that Firmness which is necessary to her true Interests.

4. In fine, all the Reasons which *France* has shewn to prove that the Election of the Grand Duke is illegal, still subsist. These Reasons are founded upon the Laws of the *German Empire*; the Electors can neither change these Laws, nor act contrary to them; and the Emperor of *France*, as Guaranty of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, has a Right to oppose whatever may be attempted against the Liberty and Laws of the *Germanick Body*.

5. The Emperor of *France* has entered into a War, that, in Contempt of these Laws, the *German Empire* may not become a second Time Hereditary in the House of *Austria*: his Majesty has declared to the Port, that he will oppose the Election

Germany. This then is what is called justly discharging the Duties of a Guaranty, of a constant and sincere Friend to the *Germanick* Body. And it is from such Marks as these, that one cannot forbear to acknowledge it.

*The Movements of the *Ottoman* Troops would have prevented all the Electors from giving their Votes for the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*.

4. The Electors of the Empire are certainly very much obliged to the *French* Ambassador at *Constantinople*, for the Honour he has done them. This then is the pure Source from whence they must draw their Knowledge of the Laws of their Country; and it belongs to the Emperor of *France*, it seems, to decide, *when they act contrary to them*; and to set them right, even with the Assistance of the Port, since *as Guaranty of the Treaty of Westphalia, he has a Right to oppose whatever he finds illegal*; that is to say, contrary to his Designs.

5. The Reasonings of the *French* Ambassador are perfectly well connected together. *The Laws of the German Empire*, according to him, exclude the Grand Duke from the Imperial Crown; and by Means of his Election *this same Empire becomes a*

Election of the Grand Duke with all his Forces. He constantly pursues his Project, and did not depart from it after the first Peace of the King of *Prussia* in 1742, when even the *French* Troops were reduced to Extremity, and in a manner surrounded in *Bohemia*.

6. And will he desist now? when the Armies of *France* and its Allies have had such happy Successes in *Flanders* and *Italy*; and

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second Time hereditary in the House of Austria, in Contempt of these very Laws. Can any one help being convinced by the Force of such solid Reasoning? However, let it be what it will, the avowing of it is at least sincere. At the Beginning of the War, the Pretensions of the House of *Bavaria* served as a Pretence to the breaking of a Peace which had been concluded and solemnly sworn to a few Years before. And as it had been long in Agitation before it was declared, this Declaration was afterwards founded upon the same Motive. But the Publick is now indebted to the Count *de Castellane* for the Knowledge of the true Cause. He had before *declared* it at the Port, tho' his Court had industriously concealed it in the Empire. And can the Electors be permitted to chuse a Chief whom *France declares* she is resolved to oppose with all her Forces? Or is it not more just, that, at least, through Gratitude for the great Care which this Crown has been at to maintain their Liberty, they should receive him from the ever-helping Hands of the Guaranty of the Peace of *Westphalia*?

6. By the Word Aggressors the Count *de Castellane* apparently can mean no other than the Empress-Queen and her Allies.

and when the Troubles in *Scotland*, and the Taking of *Ostend*, have disconcerted all the Measures of his Aggressors.

Now the whole World knows whether *France* had the least Cause to complain of any Aggression, at the Time when she thought proper to invade the Dominions of this Princess with numerous Armies, and in Contempt of the most solemn Treaties. He had a little before said, *That the Emperor of France had entered into a War, in order to oppose the Election of the Grand Duke.* How then could the Queen his Consort be the *Aggressor* in a War begun in 1741, and in which she was but too much engaged, to defend herself against those whom the Count *de Castellane* presently after calls its Aggressors in *Germany*, maintained, as is notorious, by the whole Power of *France* ?

We are ignorant, in virtue of what Guaranty, or by what Laws, *the Troubles in Scotland*, which this Ambassador so much cries up, have been fomented by his Court. But can it appear strange, that by the same Right, by which it is authorised to prescribe to the Electoral College what it has to do, it also pretends to dispose of the Destiny of the Throne of *G. Britain* ? Without this *its Pre-eminence over all the other Crowned Heads* would not be sufficiently evident and confessed.

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We are ignorant, in virtue of what
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much esteems, have been solemnized by
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thorized to prescribe to the Electoral
College what it has to do, it also presumes
to dispose of the Destiny of the Throne of
Great Britain? Without this it is impossible
ever all the other Crowns of Europe would
not be sufficiently evident and consistent.

These Troubles indeed, joined to the happy Successes in Italy, do not now present themselves with such an Air, as to disconcert all the Measures of its pretended Aggressors. But as these also are very extraordinary Events, the French Ambassador was not obliged to foresee them.

In exchange, it might be proper for him to clear up a certain Doubt, which may embarrass Persons less penetrating than himself.

The Emperor of France, says he, has declared to the Port, that he will oppose the Election of the Grand Duke with all his Forces. He constantly pursues his Project, and did not depart from it after the first Peace of the King of Prussia in 1742, when even the French Troops were reduced to Extremity, and in a Manner surrounded in Bohemia. And will he desist now? This Declaration is the most positive. But the Ministers of France in Germany did not explain themselves entirely in the same Manner.

The acknowledging of his Imperial Majesty say they, would not be the least Difficulty in an Accommodation. The present Refusal is the Consequence only of a War with his

The Emperor of France, last he has been
 asked to the Port, that he will oppose the
 violation of the French Data with all his
 forces. He has also given the British
 and the other Powers to offer the full
 Peace of the King of Prussia in 1793.
 Under even the French Treaty was not
 to be broken, and a new one was
 to be made. This was the first time
 that the Declaration of the most positive
 Ministers of France in Germany had not
 been in the hands of the Emperor.

The following of the Imperial
 1871-72, would not be the full
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his august Consort, and this is only the want of a Name, seeing his most Christian Majesty has done nothing of what he ought to have done in Consequence of such a Refusal, were he desirous of persisting in it, and of carrying Matters to Extremity.

These are the very Words of the Memorial of the Court of *Wurtemberg*, which this Court pretends absolutely to conform to the repeated *Assurances* of the *French* Ministers.

As the *Germans*, endowed with the Principles of good Faith, do not carry their Subtilty and Finesse to such a Degree as the *French* Ambassador at *Constantinople*; it may be presumed, that in such a serious Affair, the above Court will in the same Manner prove, what she has advanced in Writing. And this Supposition appears so much the more probable, as the other Courts of the anterior Circles of the Empire attest the same Truth. But what shall be said of the Memorial of the Count *de Castellane*? Will it be a Proof, or will it not perhaps be impossible, that seeing *the Troubles in Scotland, and the happy Successes in Italy* do not entirely answer the Expectations of *France*, she may find it more convenient

7. If *France* pursues her System with so much Constancy, why should the sublime Port depart from the Plan she has till now followed, with regard to the Acknowledging of the Grand Duke? Is it not her particular Interest to prevent the Imperial Dignity from becoming Hereditary in the House of *Austria*? If the Port has thought otherwise, it cannot but be undeceived. The Court of *Vienna* will always be the natural Aggressor of the *Ottoman* Empire; and the Imperial Dignity being in that House, it will employ all the Forces of *Germany* to recover her antient Power, and will lay great Strefs upon it with her Allies, who, by their Assistance, have helped her to get out

to her Designs to dissemble for the Present, and not follow her Project with such Constancy, though most positively and solemnly declared at the Port. But what would be the Result of all this, but that as well in Germany as at Constantinople and elsewhere, no Confidence would be put in the Assurances of its Ministers? Was there ever a more simple or more natural Conclusion than this?

7. The Court of Vienna cannot but be highly satisfied with the Fidelity of the sublime Port. Would to God that France had as religiously kept the Peace of 1735 and 1738, as the Port has observed that of 1739; notwithstanding all the Instances and Sollicitations made to her with design to engage her in a contrary Behaviour. The Ottoman Empire has no Aggression to fear, neither from the Empress Queen, nor from her Allies; but it ought to be upon its Guard more than ever, against the Counsels of a Crown, that is never weary of employing an infinity of Methods, to make this Empire Serviceable, as she has done so many other Courts,

out of the bad Situation in which she found herself, only to make use of her in the Execution of their Designs against this Empire.

7. The Court of Vienna cannot but be highly pleased with the Fidelity of the sublime Port. Would to God that Vienna had as religiously kept the Peace of 1735 and 1738, as the Port has observed that of 1739; notwithstanding all the Influence and solicitations made to her with design to engage her in a contrary Behaviour. The Ottoman Empire has no Agitation to fear, neither from the Empress Queen, nor from her Allies; but is ought to be upon its Guard more than ever, against the Complots of a Crown, that is now weary of employing an Instrument of its own.

8. The sublime Port in this Respect understands her true Interests, seeing she has herself in Writing exhorted the Emperor

towards the Execution of her ambitious Designs.

As to the Rest, we cannot conceive what the French Ambassador means in pretending to render the Allies of the Empress Queen odious, by attributing to them such Designs, as it is certain they have never once thought of. Neither the Maritime Powers, nor the King of *Sardinia*, have ever had any Dispute with the Sublime Port.

Nevertheless, if we believe what this Ambassador says, the Allies of the Empress Queen have only helped her to get out of the bad Situation in which she found herself, that they might make use of her towards the Execution of their Designs against the Ottoman Empire. The Publick would be highly obliged to the French Ambassador, if he would take the Trouble to shew these Designs a little plainer; for the Thought is quite new: And should it be Judicious, it appears, at least, to be somewhat Extraordinary.

8. There has long been nothing wanting towards the Completion of the Acknowledgement of his Imperial Majesty
by

peror of *France* to persist in his System, and that she has begun to concur with him in it, by refusing to acknowledge the Grand Duke.

9. It is true, the King of *Prussia* has since then concluded a Peace; but this should be a stronger Reason why the Port ought to continue firmly united with *France*, and conform itself to the Plan which she shall pursue. This Peace is, perhaps, nothing more than a forced Truce, and of as little Duration as the Treaty of 1742. But though it should prove true, that the House of *Austria*, by its Accommodation with the House of *Bavaria*, and with that of *Brandenbourg*, finds itself deliver'd from the Aggressors which it had in *Germany*; nevertheless all those Powers, both in the East and West, in whose Power it lies to set Bounds to the unlimited Ambition of that House, will more than ever find it their Interest to unite and act with Unanimity.

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by the Sublime Port, except the bare Ceremony of it: So that the *French* Ambassador is in this Respect also deceived in his Expectation.

9. The King of *Prussia* and the Elector of *Bavaria*, are treated with no more Respect by this Minister, than the whole Electoral College in a Body, the Maritime Powers, the Empress of all the *Russias*, or the House of *Austria*. The Peace of *Dresden* appears to him a forced Truce, of as little Duration as the Treaty of 1742. And it is from thence, as also from the unlimited Ambition of the House of *Austria*, that he draws this marvellous Conclusion, that those Powers both in the East and West, in whose Power it lies to set Bounds to it, will more than ever find it their Interest to unite and act with Unanimity. Sometimes he doubts, whether the House of *Austria* is delivered from those whom he calls its Aggressors in Germany. Sometimes she is formidable to the Powers both of the East and West; and sometimes she is herself the Aggressor. What a heap of Absurdities! But to talk more intelligibly, he would fain make the Port believe, that
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10. The Peace with *Persia* is now concluded, or very near being so. The Time is approaching when effectual and solid Measures may be taken for destroying the ambitious Designs of the *Austrians*. The sublime Port would too soon renounce the Advantages of these Measures, and would act contrary to all the Rules of good Policy, should she tye herself down, and unreasonably renounce the Right which she has, to act or to menace, whenever the Case may require it.

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it is the Lamb who has troubled the Water. How can a *French* Ambassador, with any degree of Modesty, pretend to found his Instances and Sollicitations, upon the Necessity under which the other Powers lie, of guarding against the Consequences of an unlimited Ambition?

For after all that is passed, would it not be much more simple and natural to infer, *that all those Powers in whose Power it lies to set Bounds to the unlimited Ambition of the House of BOURBON, will now, more than ever, find it their Interest to unite and act with Unanimity?*

10. Excellent Advice this! and highly becoming the Mouth of the Ambassador of the most *Christian* King. But as the Sublime Port fulfills her Engagements with the most scrupulous Exactness, it unluckily made no Impression, nor produced any Effect; to the very great Regret of him by whom it was indefatigably inculcated.

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11. Here

II. The Ambassador of *France* is persuaded, that if the sublime Port will deign to pay any Attention to this Memorial, she will defer acknowledging the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*; at least till the first Success of the approaching Campaign appears, the Preparations for which are immense on the Part of *France*; and that its Ambassador may be enabled to communicate it to her, as also the Reflections upon the Designs of his Court since the Peace of the King of *Prussia*.

In the mean time the sublime Port risks nothing by deferring the Acknowledgement of the Grand Duke, though it should only be because this Prince is actually an Aggressor against the Empire, by the Possession of the State of *Tuscany*. And how can the Court of *Vienna* take Umbrage at this? She, who deferred acknowledging the Emperor *Charles* the VIIth for three Years together; and did not at last acknowledge him till after his Death, though his Election was Lawful, and though the Aggressors against him had given their Approbation of it.

The End of the MEMORIAL.

II. Here is a new Species of *Aggression*. The Emperor is an *Aggressor* against the Ottoman Empire by the Possession of Tuscany, which he has received in Exchange for the Dutchies of *Lorrain* and *Barr*. The Empress Queen is likewise an *Aggressor* against France, by the Election of her August Spouse, which happened the 13th of *Sept.* 1745, after that Crown had undertaken a War in 1741, and had solemnly declared it in 1744.

Had not the Vote of *Bohemia* been excluded in the Election of the late Emperor *Charles* the VIIth, the Empress Queen would not have debated a Moment about acknowledging him, notwithstanding the War which subsisted between her and that Prince. All the Writings published in her Name testify to the Truth of this.

It seems, *the Sublime Port* has not deigned to pay any Attention to this Memorial. But it certainly merits the whole of that of the Publick. The Cour of *Vienna* would never have dared to impute to that of *France*, the whole of what is now discovered. She has always endeavour'd, and does still endeavour to do nothing contrary to what the crowned Heads reciprocally owe each other, even in the midst of

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War. The present Remarks are address'd only to the Count de *Castellane*. And can any Body blame this, after his unbecoming Insinuations at the Port concerning the *Austrians, Prussia, the Maritime Powers, the Electoral College, the King of Prussia,* and in fine, against almost all the Princes in *Europe*.

Now let the World judge, whether it is a Spirit of Animosity, Rancour, or desire of Vengeance, that animates the Empress Queen. She is a Stranger to these Passions. The pacifick Declarations so often repeated in her Name, are of this an evident Proof. *Europe* would long have enjoyed a profound Calm, had the most sacred Engagements been able to counterballance the aggrandizing Views of the House of *Bourbon*. The Empress Queen is inseparable from her Allies; and neither she nor her Allies have any other Design than to deliver themselves from the most unjust and most obstinate Aggression that ever was; and to be sufficiently secured for the future against the like Enterprizes: Is not such a Memorial as that of the Count de *Castellane* a sufficient Foundation for so just a Demand? And how *im-mense* soever the *Preparations of France*
for

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for the Approaching Campaign may have been, the Confidence of the Empress Queen in the Almighty cannot fail to increase, in Proportion as it appears more and more evident, that her Enemies have conspired her Ruin, and that they endeavour to establish their own Dominion upon the Ruin of her August House.

F I N I S.

